

National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program

NIST/NEHRP Earthquake Engineering Research Update

Advisory Committee on Earthquake Hazards Reduction

April 9 & 10, 2015



FEMA

NIST
National Institute of
Standards and Technology



USGS
science for a changing world

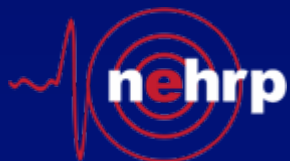
national **earthquake** hazards reduction program

Presentation Outline

- NIST Program Overview
- Current and Planned Projects
 - Internal and External
 - Accomplishments
- Questions



NIST/NEHRP Internal Projects



national **earthquake** hazards reduction program

Validation of ASCE 41 Procedures in Performance Based Seismic Engineering

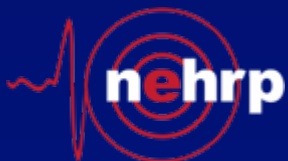
Jay Harris, Matthew Speicher & Siamak Sattar

- To advance first-generation performance-based seismic engineering (PBSE) methods by assessing the performance of a set of code-compliant buildings using ASCE/SEI 41 methodologies.
 - Project 1: 3 Structural Steel Systems
 - Project 2: 1 Structural Steel System
 - Project 3: 1 Reinforced Concrete System



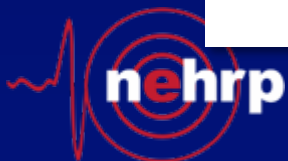
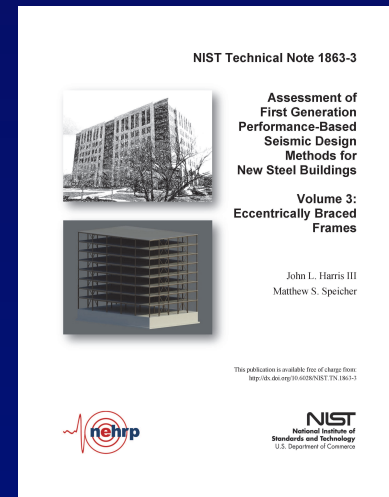
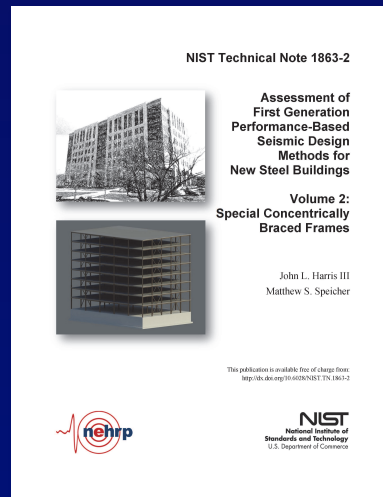
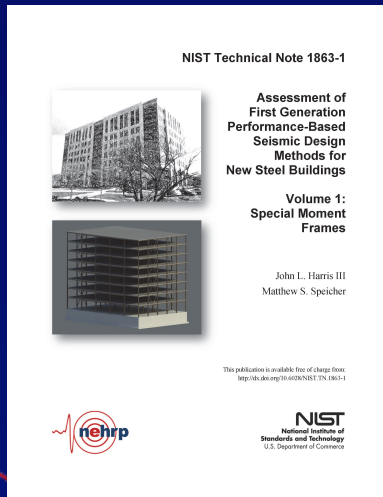
Research Goals

- ASCE 7 and ASCE 41 were developed independently, with different goals. No systematic study has been performed to determine the correlation between ASCE 7 and ASCE 41.
- Develop a link between the performance implied in ASCE 7 to performance identified by ASCE 41 procedures
- Assessment of the applicability and accuracy of adopting first-generation performance-based seismic engineering (PBSE) analysis methods developed for **evaluating existing buildings** for use in **performance-based design of new buildings**



Project Accomplishments

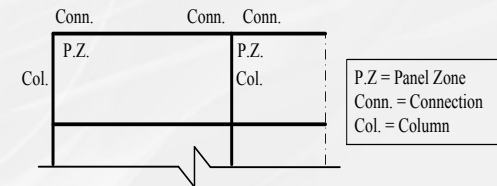
- A suite of steel buildings (4, 8 & 16 story) designed using ASCE/SEI 7 and assessed using ASCE/SEI 41
 - Special Moment Frames
 - Special Concentrically Braced Frames
 - Eccentrically Braced Frames
- Reports published in Feb. 2015



Example Seismic Evaluation

- LSP and LDP
 - Unity Check for Acceptance Criteria

$$\frac{Q_{UD}}{m\kappa Q_{CE}} \text{ or } \frac{Q_{UF}}{\kappa Q_{CL}} \leq 1.0$$



	0.63	0.42	0.45
0.14	0.14		0.18
	0.78	0.63	0.08
	0.19		0.66
0.48			0.24
	0.73	0.59	0.11
			0.63
0.30	0.24		0.25
	0.82	0.66	0.11
			0.70
0.44	0.25		0.27
	0.83	0.66	0.12
			0.68
0.50	0.26		0.30
	0.88	0.69	0.14
			0.71
0.74	0.27		0.30
	0.72	0.69	0.15
			0.69
	0.24		0.30
<u>1.08</u>			0.16
	0.70	0.67	0.66
	0.24		0.29
<u>2.06</u>			0.38

Sym.

LSP

	0.58	0.38	0.40
0.13	0.12		0.16
	0.64	0.52	0.07
	0.15		0.54
0.44			0.19
	0.54	0.44	0.11
			0.47
0.25	0.17		0.18
	0.60	0.48	0.09
			0.51
0.36	0.18		0.20
	0.62	0.49	0.11
			0.50
0.40	0.19		0.22
	0.67	0.53	0.12
			0.54
0.52	0.20		0.23
	0.58	0.56	0.13
			0.55
	0.20		0.24
0.58			0.14
	0.59	0.57	0.55
	0.20		0.24
<u>1.77</u>			0.35

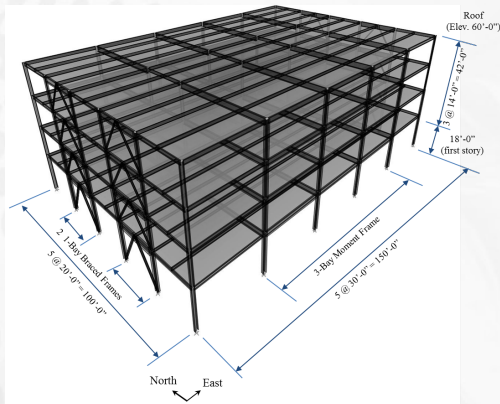
Sym.

LDP

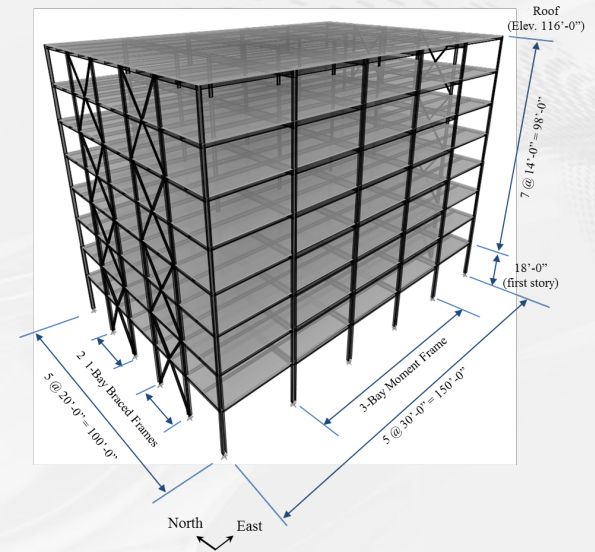


Buckling Restrained Braced Frame - Ongoing

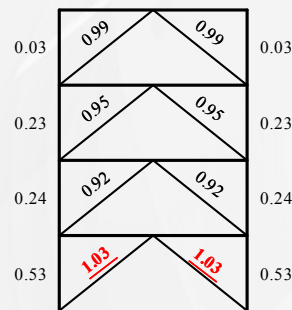
4-story



8-story

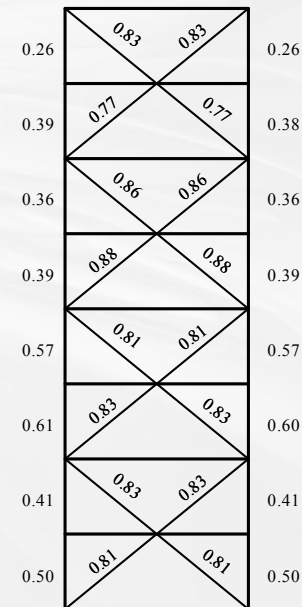


DCR_N = Normalized demand-to-capacity ratio
CP under the BSE-2 using the LDP



DCR_N

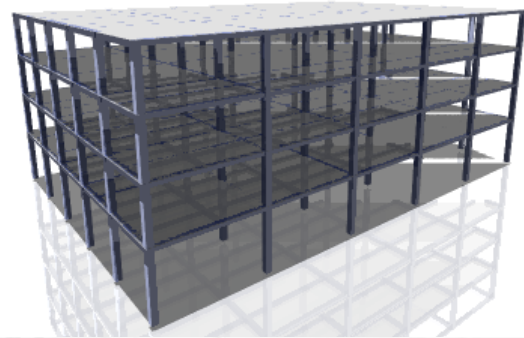
Results shown are preliminary



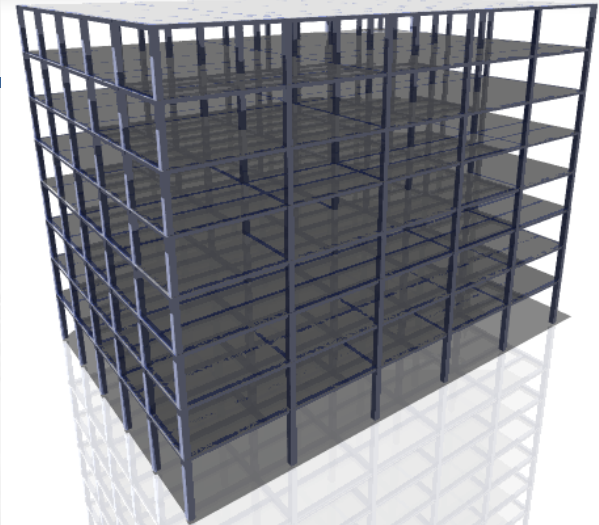
DCR_N

Reinforced Concrete Special Moment Frames-- Ongoing

4-story



8-story



Linear Static Procedure (LSP); Collapse Prevention (CP)
 DCR_N = Normalized demand to capacity ratio

	0.56	0.24	0.39	0.23	0.39	0.23
		0.23		0.17		0.17
0.66			0.62		0.59	
	0.49	0.42	0.50	0.38	0.50	0.38
		0.46		0.40		0.40
0.75			0.58		0.55	
	0.62	0.47	0.67	0.43	0.67	0.43
		0.45		0.40		0.40
0.86			0.72		0.67	
	0.63	0.55	0.68	0.49	0.68	0.50
		0.54		0.46		0.47
0.93			<u>1.07</u>		<u>1.01</u>	

DCR_N

Results shown are preliminary

	0.34	0.37	0.47	0.35	0.47	0.35
		0.34		0.28		0.27
0.89			0.89		0.87	
	0.57	0.68	0.57	0.64	0.57	0.64
		0.72		0.64		0.64
<u>1.16</u>			<u>1.01</u>		0.99	
	0.72	<u>1.03</u>		0.68	0.95	0.68
		<u>1.07</u>			0.95	0.95
<u>1.43</u>			<u>1.39</u>		<u>1.30</u>	
	0.65	<u>1.10</u>		0.83	0.99	0.83
		0.99			0.87	0.88
<u>1.52</u>			<u>1.20</u>		<u>1.14</u>	
	0.57	<u>1.12</u>		0.74	0.95	0.74
		<u>1.16</u>			0.96	0.97
<u>1.37</u>			<u>1.29</u>		<u>1.23</u>	
	0.62	<u>1.00</u>		0.69	0.93	0.69
		0.93			0.84	0.85
<u>1.17</u>			<u>1.09</u>		<u>1.05</u>	
	0.62	<u>1.03</u>		0.69	0.99	0.69
		0.94			0.90	0.90
<u>1.23</u>			<u>1.12</u>		<u>1.06</u>	
	0.62	<u>1.01</u>		0.70	0.94	0.70
		0.94			0.86	0.86
<u>1.85</u>			<u>1.72</u>		<u>1.71</u>	

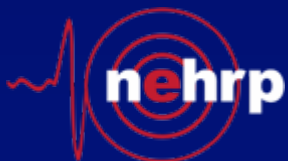
DCR_N

Fundamental Period Approximation in ASCE 7

Matthew Speicher, Jay Harris
& Jeff Michel

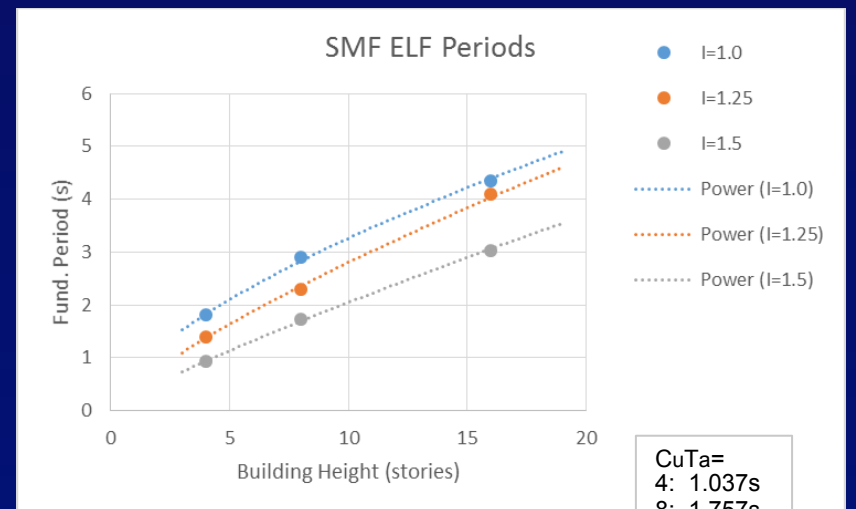
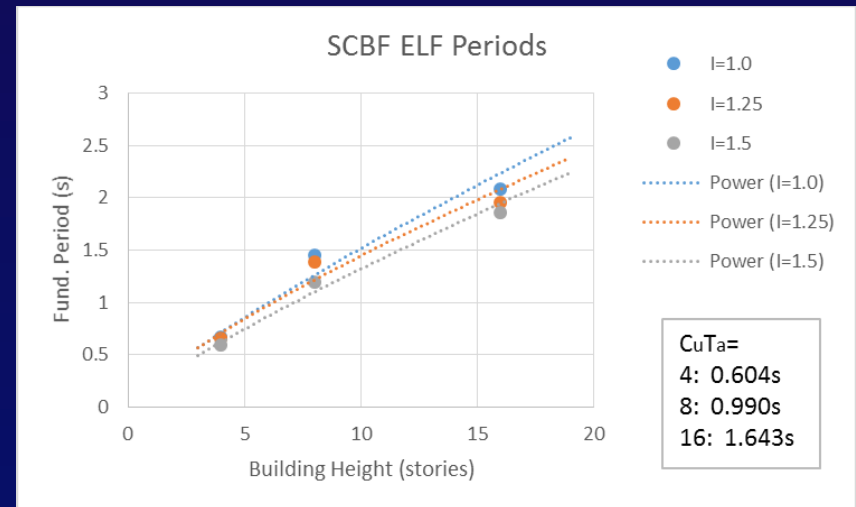
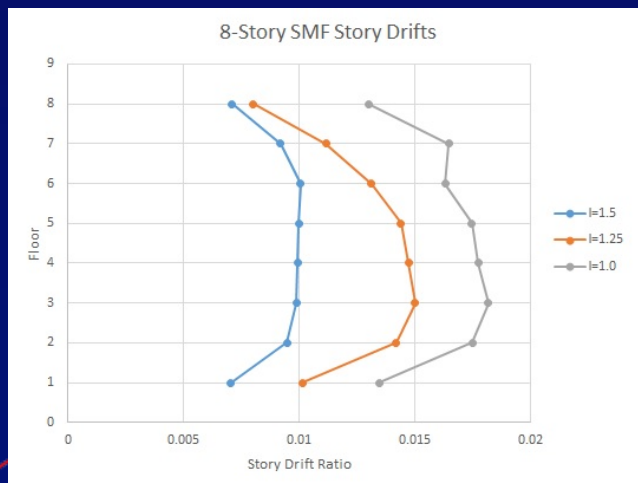
- **Project Objective**

- Develop an approximate period relationship for use in structural modeling that accounts for limited redundancy and/or risk categories.
- Evaluate alternatives using the ASCE 41 steel buildings
- Propose new code expressions for use by practitioners



Project Accomplishments

- 54 frames designed (3 heights × 2 design procedures × 3 systems × 3 importance factors)
- SMFs - stiffness (drift) controlled.
- SCBFs - strength controlled
- EBFs - mostly strength controlled
- Stiffness controlled systems more heavily affected by Risk Category

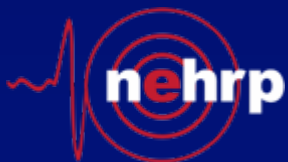


Results shown are preliminary

Performance of Ordinary Reinforced Concrete Columns under Axial and Seismic Loading

Siamak Sattar & Steve McCabe

- Objective:
 - Developing a new analytical model for the determination of ordinary reinforced concrete column performance under significant levels of axial and cyclic lateral loading.
 - The goal is to provide a means to identify performance up to collapse for use in structural evaluation.
 - The models will assist designers in characterizing earthquake behavior of ordinary reinforced concrete columns, as required for advanced PBSE methodologies such as ASCE/SEI 41.



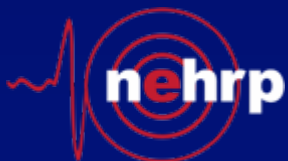
Background Information/Motivation

- Why are ordinary columns important?
 - Susceptible to shear/axial failure
 - Widely used especially in low to moderate seismic zones.
 - Approximation to columns used in older nonductile buildings on the west coast
- Motivation:
 - Improve shear/axial failure modeling of ordinary columns
 - Important for PBSE evaluation/design of ordinary RC columns and assessment of existing columns.
- The Plan
 - Three year study conducted at Element Level and then the System Level
 - Assess/improve shear/axial load failure predictions
 - Coordinated with FEMA



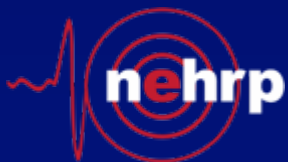
NEHRP Extramural Projects

- Completed by IDIQ Contractor – Applied Technology Council (ATC) – through Task Orders
 - TechBriefs
 - Roadmap Reports
 - Applied Research Projects
- Extramural Work Managed by NEHRP
- NIST/NEHRP Engineers Technically Engaged
- Two Experimental Projects at Outside Laboratories



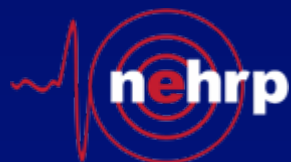
NEHRP Recent Extramural Projects

- TechBriefs –
 - Summary of recent research and best practices on important topics
 - 12 month duration, 40 pages in length
 - TO 35/TechBrief 9 *Special Reinforced Masonry Shear Walls*
 - GCR 14-917-31, August 2014
 - TO 36/TechBrief 10 *Wood Light-Frame Structural Diaphragms*
 - GCR 14-917-32, September 2014
 - TO 40/TechBrief 11 *Buckling Restrained Braced Frames (active)*
- Planned FY2016 Updates to TechBriefs 1-3 and ICSSC RP 8
- Planned FY2016 TechBrief on seismic design of precast concrete diaphragms (by request)



NEHRP Extramural Research: Recently Completed Projects

- *ATC 102/TO 28 Research Plan for EQ Resilient Lifelines: NEHRP Research, Development and Implementation Roadmap*
 - *GCR 14-917-33; October 2014*
- **New Extramural Project Underway – FY 2014:**
 - *ATC 126/TO 41 –Community Resilience of Lifeline Systems*
 - *Direct extension of recently completed Task Order 28*
 - *Duration: 15 months*



Stability of Steel Wide-flange Beam-Columns in Seismic Loading

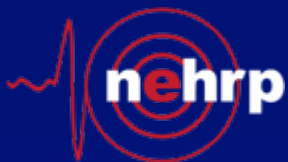
Jay Harris & Steve McCabe, independent consultant

Objective:

Provide important new experimental data and validated structural behavior models for refining key seismic design provisions in U.S. model building codes and standards used for designing steel wide-flange beam-columns

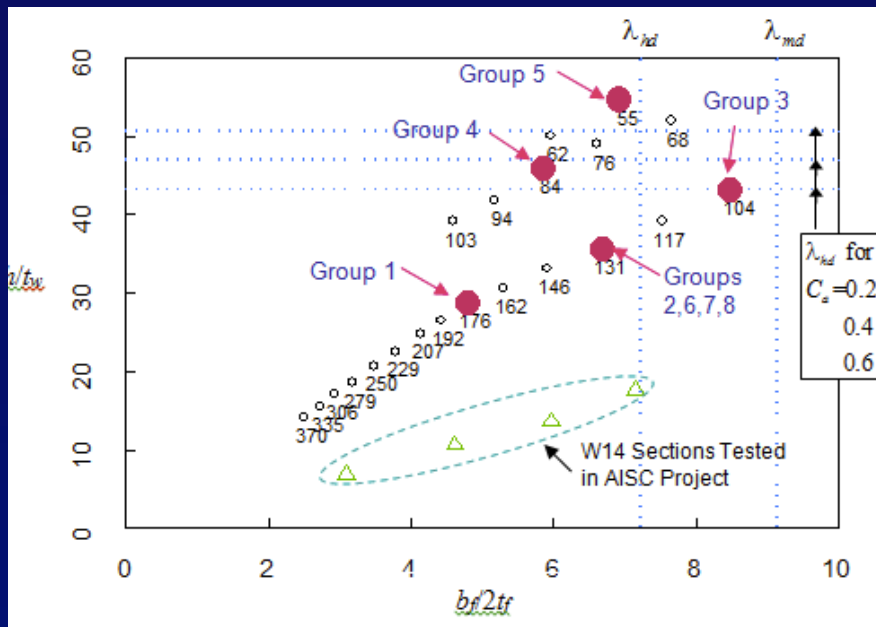
Research plan:

- Investigate twenty-five (25) deep, steel beam-column members that are stability-sensitive at large deformations
- Supplement full-scale experiments with finite element studies
- Develop improved AISC design provisions
- All data archived in the NEES Data Repository



Stability of Steel Wide-flange Beam-Columns in Seismic Loading

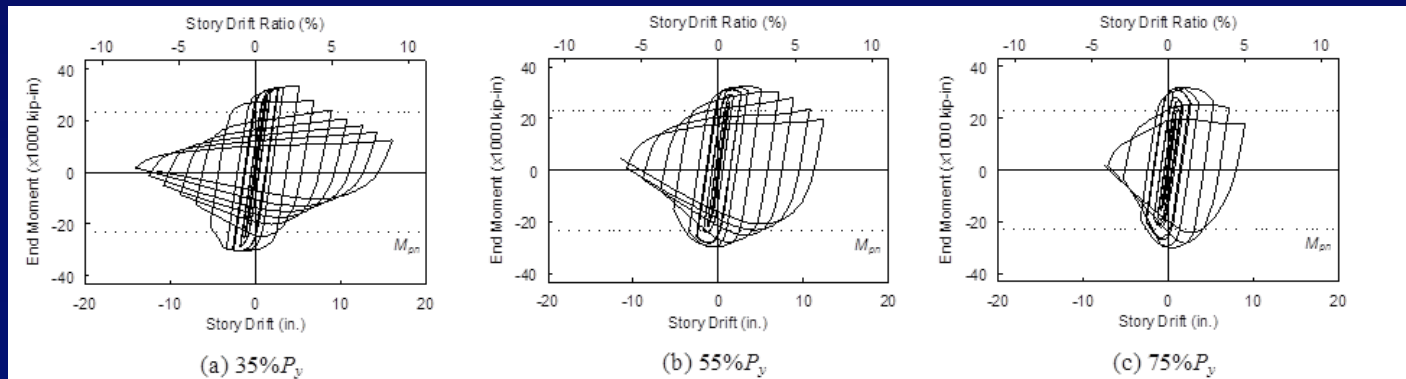
- Testing work at UCSD – 25 tests with specific sections, loadings and drift levels - completed



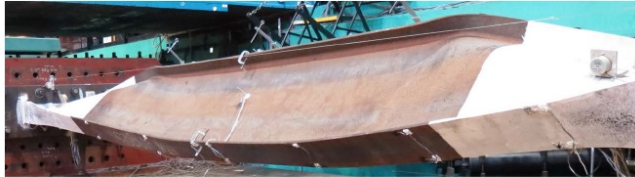
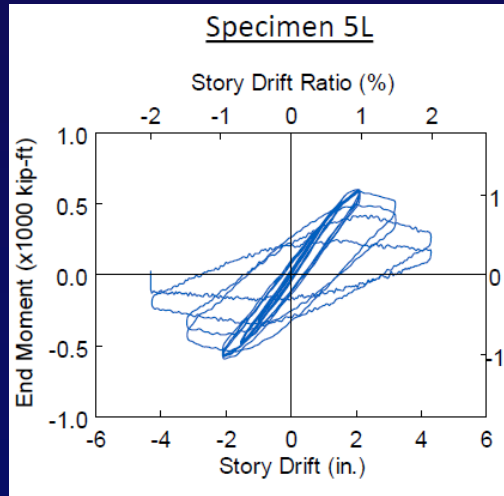
Group No.	Specimen Designation	Shape	Max. Story Drift Imposed	Column Axial Load	
				C_a	P (kips)
1	1L	W24×176	7%	0.2	465
	1M		4%	0.4	931
	1H		2%	0.6	1396
2	2Z	W24×131	7%	0.0	0
	2L		4%	0.2	347
	2L-P		4%	0.2	347
	2M		3%	0.4	693
	2M-R		3%	0.4	693
	2H		1.5%	0.6	1040
	2H-R		1.5%	0.6	1040
3	3L	W24×104	4%	0.2	276
	3M		1.5%	0.4	551
	3H		1%	0.6	826
4	4L	W24×84	1.5%	0.2	222
	4L-R		3%	0.2	222
	4M		2%	0.4	445
5	5L	W24×55	2%	0.2	146
	5L-M		1%	0.3	219
	5M		0.75%	0.4	292
6	6L	W24×131	7%	0.2	347
	6H		4%	0.6	1040
	6L-P		7%/10%	0.6	1040
7	7M-R	W24×131	3%	0.4	693
	7M		3%	0.4	693
8	8M	W24×131	-2%/+6%	0.4	693

Stability of Steel Wide-flange Beam-Columns in Seismic Loading

- Test results illustrated a gap in fundamental knowledge about behavior of deep wide-flange steel beam-columns under cyclic inelastic demands.
- Interaction between web and flange local buckling was noticeable; however, current code provisions treat the two separately.
- Global buckling (flexural and torsional) was observed in a class of columns - it is not well understood what triggered this global buckling. Additional tests will investigate the root cause of global buckling failure modes in these columns.



Stability of Steel Wide-flange Beam-Columns in Seismic Loading



Specimen 5L
(at 2% SDR)



Specimen 5LM
(at 1% SDR)



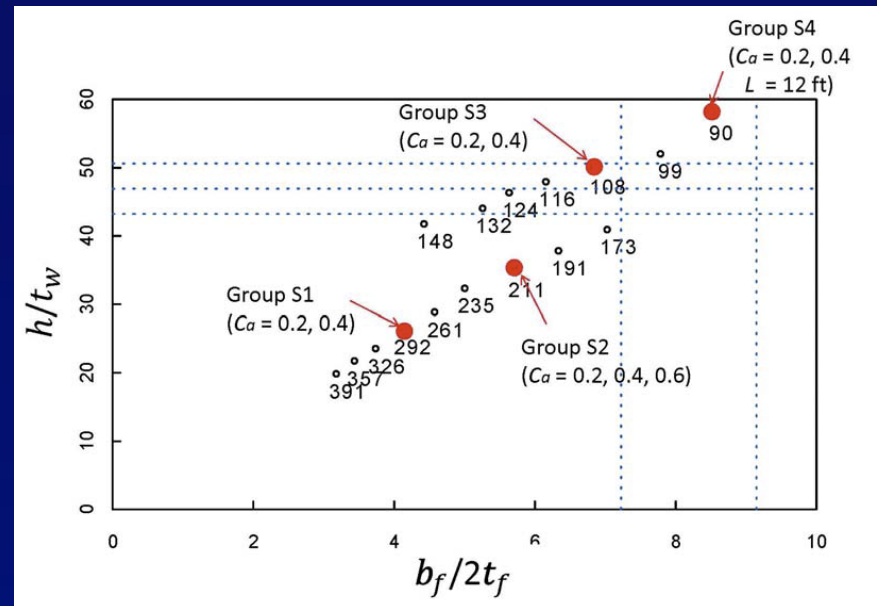
Specimen 5M
(at 0.75% SDR)

Stability of Steel Wide-flange Beam-Columns in Seismic Loading

- Additional testing work at UCSD – to be awarded for FY2015
 - ~20 **new** specimens that have similar geometric attributes to the first set of specimens
 - ~6 additional specimens will repeat tests done in either series. These specimens will evaluate repeatability of observed phenomenon and provide insight into uncertainty and error in test results.

Table 1 Supplemental Test Matrix

Group No.	Specimen Designation	Shape	L (ft)	C_a
S1	S1L	W30×292	18	0.2
	S1M			0.4
S2	S2L	W30×211	18	0.2
	S2L-P			0.2
	S2M			0.4
	S2H			0.6
S3	S3L	W30×108	18	0.2
	S3L'		12	0.2
	S3M		18	0.4
	S3M'		12	0.4
S4	S4L	W30×90	12	0.2
	S4M			0.4
S5	S5L	W24×55	12	0.2
	S5M			0.4
S6	S6L	W18×71	18	0.2
	S6M			0.4

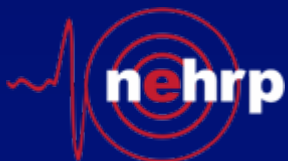


Seismic Response of Slender Reinforced Concrete Structural Walls

Objective

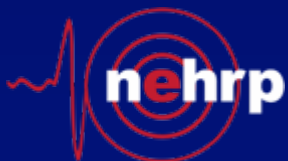
Validated slender wall design provisions to improve performance under strong shaking

- Testing performed at Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratory in Champaign
- Oversight by ATC under Task Order 30
- Heavy NIST involvement in technical issues and management
- All data archived in the NEES Data Repository



Research Objectives and Goals

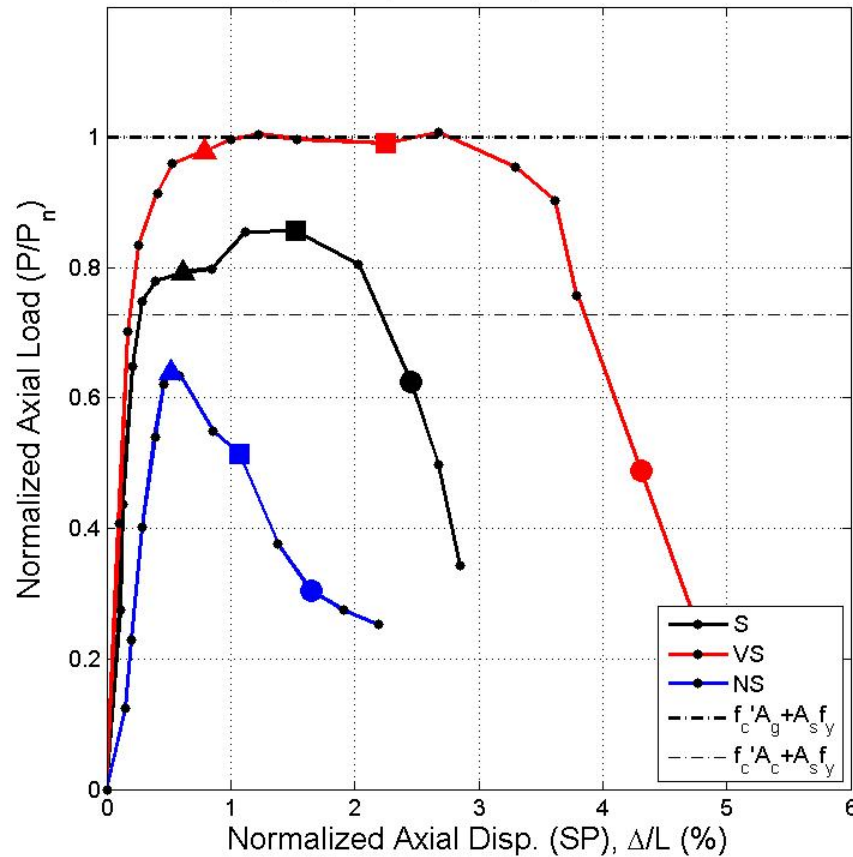
- Wall and boundary element prism tests to assess parameter sensitivity
 - slenderness
 - tension excursions
 - axial stress
 - confinement
- Status:
 - 20 boundary element prism tests completed and being analyzed
 - 4 wall specimens await testing



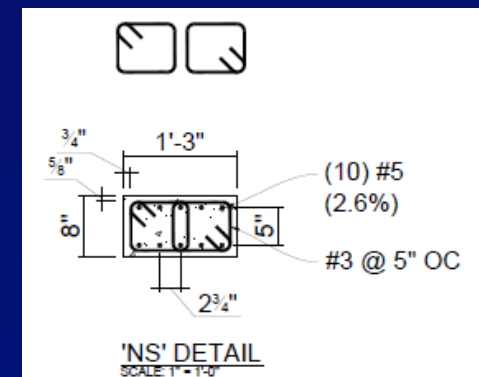
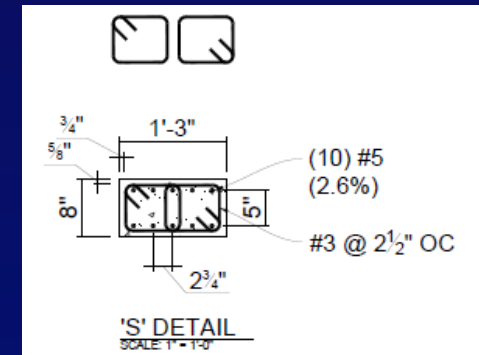
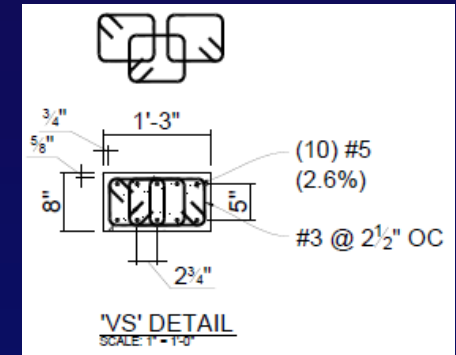
Boundary Element Prism Results

– Detailing

BE Detailing Comparison (Monotonic Protocol)



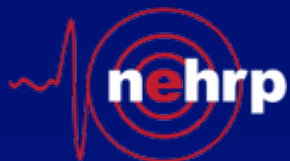
- ▲ Spalling
- Crushing
- Bar Buckling



Task Order 38 (ATC-114) – Analysis, Modeling and Simulation for Performance-Based Seismic Engineering – BigFoot

Goal: To critically evaluate the current evaluation and analysis approaches for Performance Based Seismic Engineering.

- Identify improved methods and acceptance criteria including backbone curves and other specific features
- Develop guidelines and best practices
- ASCE 7 and 41 standards used as a starting point for discussion.
- *Critical project* as Performance Based Design is being increasingly employed for new buildings and in evaluating existing buildings.



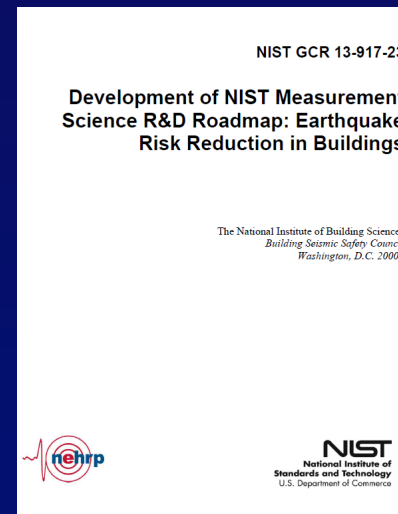
Task Order 39 (ATC-120)

SEISMIC ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF NONSTRUCTURAL COMPONENTS AND SYSTEMS

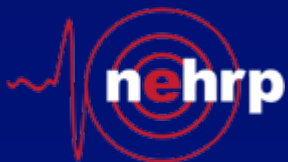
Goal: To improve technical aspects of nonstructural system design in the areas that will have the largest impact for public safety and economic welfare.

Major achievements since 10/2014:

- Project team formed
- Kick-off video conference
- Draft Project Work Plan circulated for review by project team



7 of 25
“highest”
priority items
are related to
nonstructural;
including the
1st & 2nd
ranked topics

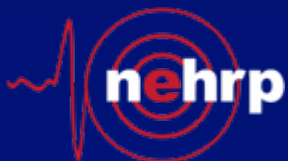


NIST/NEHRP – How are we doing with outreach?

National Institute of Standards and Technology: *February 2015 Media Scan and NEHRP.gov Google Analytics 2013-2015 Synopsis*

Page	Pageviews	% Pageviews
2. /library/techbriefs.htm		
Jan 1, 2014 - Dec 31, 2014	6,072	■ 11.58%
Jan 1, 2013 - Dec 31, 2013	5,766	■ 10.49%
% Change	5.31%	10.38%
3. /library/guidance_new.htm		
Jan 1, 2014 - Dec 31, 2014	4,719	■ 9.00%
Jan 1, 2013 - Dec 31, 2013	3,824	■ 6.96%
% Change	23.40%	29.35%

Graphic 2.3: 2014 vs. 2013 Selected Top Viewed Pages

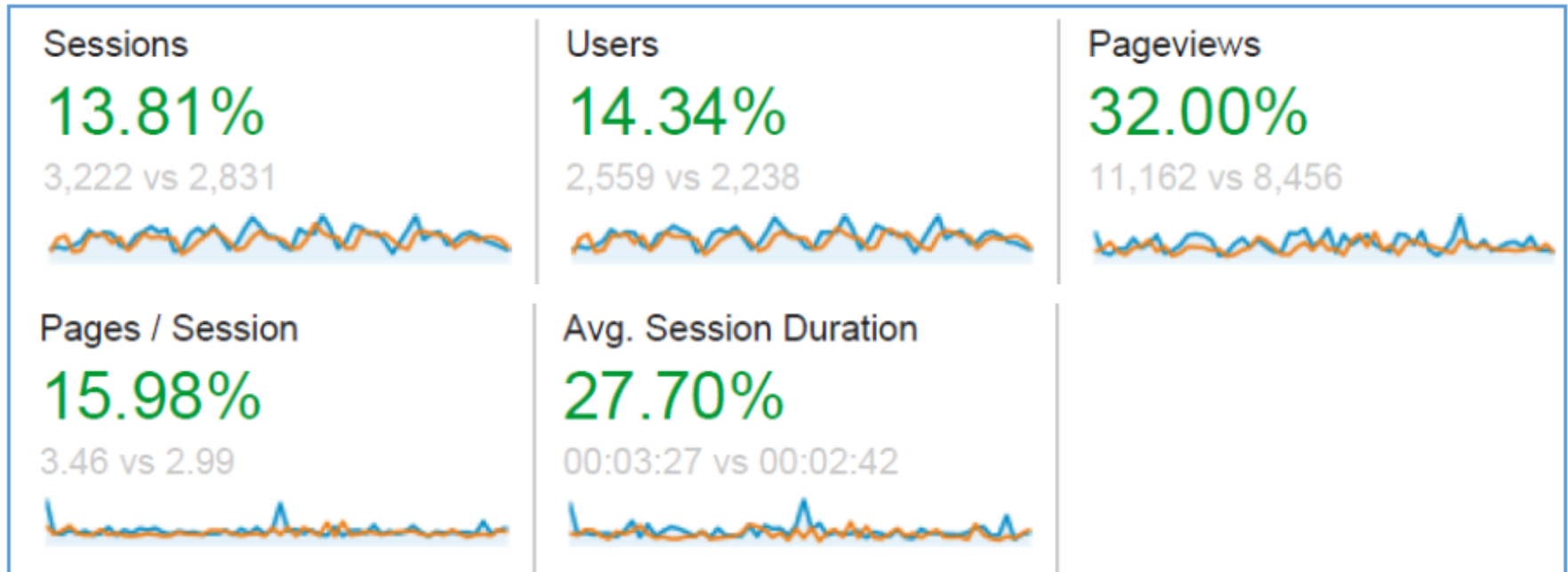


Here is additional information about the top ten most viewed pages in 2014.

Table 2.1: 2014 Top 10 Most Viewed Pages

	Page	Page Title	Pageviews	% of Total Pageviews	Avg Time Spent on Page
1.	/library/guidance.htm	NEHRP - Design & Construction	6,950	13.25%	00:00:22
2.	/library/techbriefs.htm	NEHRP - Technical Briefs	6,072	11.58%	00:02:35
3.	/library/guidance_new.htm	NEHRP - New Buildings	4,719	9.00%	00:03:34
4.	/library/index.htm	NEHRP - Library	3,777	7.20%	00:01:09
5.	/news/index.htm	NEHRP - News	2,760	5.26%	00:01:02
6.	/library/guidance_steel.htm	NEHRP - Moment Resisting Frame Buildings	1,873	3.57%	00:01:31
7.	/library/guidance_pbsd.htm	NEHRP - Performance-Based Design	1,753	3.34%	00:02:17
8.	/library/guidance_existing.htm	NEHRP - Existing Buildings	1,609	3.07%	00:01:50
9.	/about/reports.htm	NEHRP - Annual Reports & Plans	1,427	2.72%	00:01:03
10.	/library/clearinghouse.htm	NEHRP Clearinghouse	1,277	2.44%	00:01:03
			Total Views on Top 10 Pages: 32,217	% of Total Pageviews: 61.43%	Avg Time on Top 10 Pages: 1:51

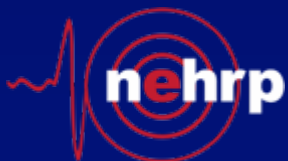
In 2015, Business is Booming



Graphic 3.1: Jan-Mar 2015 vs. Jan-Mar 2014 NEHRP.gov Session Overview

In Summary

- Significant **results**
- Important new knowledge, tools and code provisions
- Outreach through technical committees and publications
- Important accomplishments and impact



Questions?



national **earthquake** hazards reduction program